FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1849. [NO. 1648.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

DAVID SHAW.
CONFECTIONER,
Has just received a Fresh Supply of

Soft Shell Almonds,	Whole boxes B. M. Raisins,
Palm Nuts,	Cassia, Nutmegs,
Filberts,	Mace, Cloves,
Currants,	Liquorice, &c. &c.

FRESH CANDIES of his own manufacture, cheap and good, at his old price.
December 25. 47-3w

DEEP RIVER INSTITUTE.
A SCHOOL for boys and girls will be opened on the 1st of January, 1849, under the direction of Mr. Alex. McIver, where the usual branches of English and Classical Education will be taught.

Its location is one mile and a half South of the "Gulf." Good board can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable terms.

For farther information apply to Wm. Farrar, Brooks Harris, and Joseph Palmer.
Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., Dec. 25. 47-4w

TRINITY SCHOOL.
Near Raleigh, N. C.

THIS School, designed for the moral and religious culture of Boys, and for their thorough tuition in every branch of study usually pursued at Schools, will begin a new term on the 16th of January, which will continue five months. The terms, by this arrangement, will be made to correspond with those of the University, and of other Schools for Boys in the State.

This School possesses advantages, in respect to beauty and healthfulness of situation, extent of grounds, and comfort and convenience of buildings, not often surpassed. Arrangements have been made for the most efficient management of its domestic concerns, and for rearing for the Boys a maternal supervision and care, the most assiduous and kind.

The expense of a Pupil, for Board, with tuition in English and the ancient languages, and in French, if desired, will be $87 50. When two Boys come from the same family, $80 only will be charged for each.

For application for admission, and for farther particulars, apply, for the present, to the Subscriber in Raleigh.

ALBERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School,
or to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

N. B. Boys over 14 years of age will not be received unless they are Communicants.
Dec. 25 2w

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR JANUARY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL $12,439!
30 Prizes of $5,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 8, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 13, 1849.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $12,439, 30 Prizes of 5,000, 134 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 500, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$170 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	21 25

2 Prizes of $30,000 each are
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 12, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 20, 1849.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	are $60,000
1 Prize of	30,000	
1 Prize of	12,000	are 24,000
1 Prize of	12,000	
1 Prize of	7,000	are 14,000
1 Prize of	7,000	
1 Prize of	5,000	are 10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	
1 Prize of	3,226	are 6,452
1 Prize of	3,226	

10 Prizes of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$70,000 DOLLARS!
$30,000! $15,000!
15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class A, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 27, 1849.
MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 4,096, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 100 of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

A certificate of a package of 26 Wholes,			$240 00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	120 00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	60 00
Do.	do.	26 Eighths,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
47-tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

JUST RECEIVED,
150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

CHEAP PAPERS.
RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper } at $1 50 pr. ream.
With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

FEMALE SCHOOL.
HILLSBOROUGH N. C.
Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, Principals.
Miss KOLLOCH, Teacher of Drawing & French.
Mr. J. L. KERN, Teacher of Music.

THE Winter Session will open on the 10th of January, and close the last of May. The buildings have been enlarged and improved. There are a few vacancies, which can be secured by early application. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.

Terms—Payable in advance:

Board and Tuition, per Session,	$67 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing and French, each	10 00

December 22, 1848. 47-3w

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do*,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—
Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 30, 1847. 94tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.
THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

The Niagara Shower-Bath,
AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.
Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

P. TAYLOR
IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.
Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3m

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, 100 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other Outhouses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above White Hall, Bladen county.

Any information respecting the Property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Bladen, or by personal application on the premises. RONALD McMILLAN.
Oct. 16, 1848. 41-tf

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.
Tuition payable in advance.
Applications for admission may be made to
J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 13. 45-9w

Desirable Residence to Rent.
THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January. R. McNABB.
October 30, 1848. 39tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.
IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Brewer will leave Fayetteville and Wilmington on Mondays and Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

COTTON YARNS.
THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.
SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.
THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 29f

MEDICAL BOOKS.
Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Burrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hooper, situated on Person street, next above the Bank of Cape Fear. For terms, apply to W. A. Huske.
THOS. C. HOOPER.
Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

PRESERVE THE UNION!
NEW GOODS,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
W. B. & T. S. JORDAN

HAVING recently purchased the entire Lot and Store-house, extensively known as
McCALLUM'S STORE,
Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now permanently located at that place, where they intend carrying on the mercantile business more extensively than ever, having for their motto—"Rigid economy, with small profits—accommodation, with honest principles, and a *nimble sixpence, with punctual payments.*" They beg leave to return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the *distinguished* patronage already bestowed on them, hoping, by a judicious management, to merit a continuance of the same. They are now receiving direct from Charleston, the cheapest, best selected and most desirable Stock of Goods ever kept in this section of country, consisting as follows:

A varied assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' most approved Dress Goods, of the latest French, European, and Mexican styles and shades; together with some ten or twelve different styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Hose; Ready-made Clothing, of good materials and insured workmanship, consisting of the latest cuts of Cloaks, Over-coats, Sack, Hunting and Dress Coats; Vests and Pantaloons, of every shape and grade.

Also, a general assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, some of which are in sets, and are unsurpassed for beauty.

Also, a very heavy stock of Groceries, comprising the various qualities of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, Fish, Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery in abundance.

Also, a judicious selection of Confectionery, of every description kept in a country store.

A general assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Upper and Sole Leather.

They are also Agents for many of the PATENT MEDICINES now in use, noted for the cure of many diseases common in our climate.

All of the above goods they offer to the public *exceedingly low for cash*, or to punctual dealers, on time.

Then good people, far and near,
Who have your "*wants and cashin*,"
Come, there is nothing e'se to fear,
In looking at our goods.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, } 46-6w
Dec. 8, 1848.

VALUABLE LAND for sale.
BEING determined to remove to the West, I will sell on a credit of 12 and 18 months, at the Plantation on which I reside, 10 miles East of Carthage in Moore county, over 3000 acres of Land on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 acres on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There is about 250 acres of fresh Land, in a high state of cultivation, suited to the culture of all kinds of Produce made in this section of the State. The Land is well timbered and well watered, with a very healthy situation and a good Stand for a Store. The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with two good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the River to send the lumber or timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named Lands, would do well to come and see the land before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor. The sale will commence on the 24th day of January 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 likely Negroes, among them several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several Horses and Stock of all kinds, House Furniture, Corn and Forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
Moore county, Dec. 11, 1848. 46ts

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
ON Tuesday the 23d day of January next and days following, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, the following VALUABLE LAND and TOWN PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Col. William Hancock, dec'd, to-wit:

650 acres on the South side of Deep River, the late residence of the deceased, 150 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and having on it a good dwelling house, outhouses of all kinds, offices, shops, a store house, tan-yard, and a Saw and Merchant grist mills, and a valuable toll bridge across Deep River. Several other tracts adjoining the above, valuable for timber and farming purposes, will be sold with the home plantation.

380 acres on the waters of Lick Creek; 5 lots in the town of Carthage, one of them having on it a new and handsome two story dwelling house, with basement finished in good style; with other necessary outhouses, and also a store house in good repair and conveniently situated for business.

410 acres in the immediate vicinity of Carthage, in separate tracts.

The lands on Deep River are fertile, and well suited to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats; and with the Mills, present great inducements to those wishing to purchase a fine farm—and also for being situated at the proposed head of navigation of Deep River.

The Town property is valuable on account of the healthfulness of its location, and nearness to two fine Academies, Male and Female, where persons may educate their children at small expense. The above property will be sold on different credits;—terms made fully known on day of sale

Also, at the same time and place, two or three Negroes will be sold for Cash.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties in all cases will be required of purchasers before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.
Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanting, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home, nine miles West of Carthage.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note made payable to William Simmons, of Montgomery County, N. C., by S. C. Bruce, John Morison, W. D. Dowd, and Noah Smitherman, for Nine hundred and fifty Dollars, dated 25th March, 1848, which note was fraudulently obtained, and the undersigned obligors are determined not to pay it.

S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON,
W. D. DOWD,
NOAH SMITHERMAN.
December 13th, 1848. 46-4w

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

POETRY.

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart,
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart!

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word!

Speak gently to the erring—know,
They may have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh, win them back again!

Speak gently!—He who gave his life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were in fierce strife,
Said to them, "Peace, be still."

Speak gently!—'t is a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

FROM THE REGISTER.

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY,
On nominating Gov. Swain for Senator.

After the first vote had been announced for U. S. Senator, Mr. STANLY said:

Mr. Speaker: I am heartily tired of the scenes which have been presented to us for some weeks past. We have been wasting time too long in useless efforts to elect an United States Senator. I feel as a member of the House of Commons that the people of our State will cry shame, at our proceedings. For one, I will make an effort to see what the Democratic party, and some others here, who are opposing themselves to the will of their friends, intend to do.

The Whig party have now a majority on joint ballot. The Democratic party are in a minority here, and in a minority in the State, yet they obstinately refuse to aid us in ending this exciting and unpleasant contest—they refuse to unite upon any candidate of their own, but content themselves with artful designs to divide us, hoping that as they cannot elect one of their own, they may possibly buy off one from our ranks.

Mr. Speaker, I am heartily sick and tired of our wasting time. I am heartily sick and ashamed at seeing much that is going on around us. I wish not to indulge in personalities, I wish not to wound the feelings of any individual. But it is time that our constituents know why it is we have not yet proceeded to elect a Senator, why it is that we have not removed this stumbling block from our path—for we all know until this election is over, we can think of nothing else. It is the all engrossing subject of our conversation and thoughts. Sir, the air is filled with rumors, rumors that give us pain. We have heard sir, that the Democratic party are making propositions; that they have received favorable answers. We have heard that the desperate spirit of party has been attempting to compel gentlemen on the other side to take up some one to whom they have been hitherto bitterly opposed. We have heard also of communications by the Magnetic Telegraph wires—that the lightning of Heaven has been put to the vile purpose of ascertaining how to deprive the people of this State of their choice in an United States Senator. Will gentlemen on the other side inform me how much of these rumors is true? Has any contract been made? Have the contracting parties agreed? How much remains to be done to complete the arrangement?

Now, sir, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I speak here by no authority of the party to which I belong. I promulgate the doctrine of no midnight caucus. I take the responsibility on myself of the step I am about to take.

Although I am much attached to the gentleman now in the Senate, (Mr. Badger,) and am anxious to secure his election, yet I am not willing they should say

———"that talked of Rome,
That her wide walks encompassed but one man."

We have more than one man, whom the people of North Carolina would gladly see in the Senate.

And I wish, sir, to see if the SMALL portion of the Whig party here, from the far West, on my right, who are so much opposed to "central influence," are willing to unite with me in the effort to elect a Senator; whether they will take the responsibility of saying there is but one man? Will they do it? We will see.

Sir, in casting about for one worthy of the exalted position now filled by Mr. Badger; in thinking of those who have hitherto adorned some of the important offices in the State; in endeavoring to select one above the miserable electioneering, which has disgusted us so much this session, I am determined to present the name of a favorite son of old Buncombe. It is unnecessary to enter into any eulogy of him. I like not eulogies on the living. He has had the admiration of many of the young, and the cordial respect of many of the older, and the most highly honored in the land, living and dead. Although withdrawn for years from party strife, and though some of his political opinions may not agree with mine, I have confidence in his integrity, and am willing to elect him, if gentlemen on the other side will aid me in the attempt, to put an end to this painful struggle. Will they do it?

Let me add, sir, that this nomination I am about to make, is made without any authority from, or consultation on my part with the gentleman to whom I have referred. He might have refused, had I requested leave to nominate him. I must take the responsibility unauthorized by him or his friends—and if the Democratic party will unite on him, and the fragment of two of our own party, that has hitherto stood in opposition to more than eighty of us, will unite with me, we will elect him. I move, sir, that a proposition be sent to the Senate, proposing to vote immediately for an U. S. Senator, and informing that body that the Hon. David L. Swain is in nomination.

FROM THE LITERARY WORLD.

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

We certainly live in an age of marvels, wonderful as any which ever occupied the pen of the historian of the so called romantic periods. Every day the citizen is agitated by stirring events which will one day rank the nineteenth century with the fifteenth, as an era of change, discovery, invention, extraordinary development.—There is little now that is prosaic. The daintiest epicure or most voracious devourer of excitements must be content when he sees the world simultaneously agitated by revolution, war, pestilence, when no principle of society seems fixed, or any condition impossible, when science creates forces powerful as the invention of printing or the discovery of the magnet, when maritime enterprise discloses new worlds in the East, with incidents not less fascinating to the imagination than those which attended Portuguese or Spanish adventures. Nay, has not America reproduced in her Mexican conquests the brilliant exploits of Cortes, and are not her explorers daily in California, living over again the dreams and actions of Columbus and his followers in the golden watered Cibao!

When common hired soldiers write letters from the battle fields, and we know the daily history of Perry McCoon, gold laborer, at the Feather River, the nakedness of the reality diverts us from the imaginative view we take of the past; but it is on just such materials, only less numerous and striking, gathered by some curious Peter Martyr or other, that we build our gilded visions of those other days—perhaps less poetic than the present.

It is, any way considered, an extraordinary story which every newspaper now tells us of the influences at work in the long settled society at California. A hitherto dull, laborious, trading coast is quite romanticized. Everybody is deserting everything for the new mistress—Gold. Merchant captains are abandoned by their crews; labor rises a thousand fold the moment the ship touches the land; twenty dollars an hour are given to workmen to construct a rude dock, on which to discharge the cargo. Even vessels of war, with the rigorous discipline of the service, do not prevent the escape of their men. A number left the United States sloop Warren, at Monterey, "stealing one of the ship's boats for the purpose." The military service is even less secure. Colonel Mason, the commanding officer, appeals in a proclamation to the "citizens" of the mining district for their "cordial aid and support" in recovering fugitives, and threatens as an alternative a military occupation of the region. At the same time he admits in a communication to the government at home, that the prospect of apprehension is slight, and dwells upon the unparalleled temptations. A soldier turned laborer at the mines reaps in a day more than double the military pay of a month. A soldier of the Artillery Company was absent for twenty days on a furlough, being at the mines only a week, in which time he made "a sum of money greater than he receives in pay, clothes, and rations, during a whole enlistment of five years."—Everything yields to gold. The editor drops his pen, men leave their wives and children, hands unused to labor are cut to the bone in extricating the yellow dust from clay and gravel, workmen stand in the water dashing the stream in a current upon the rude rocker which sifts the precious metal; others with the simplest utensils gather less, carrying off the day's gains in bags or bottles. Indians from abject nakedness suddenly become clothed and respectable—marked objects of attention with traders.

The good order which thus far prevails is extraordinary. Men do not steal one another's treasures, for there is enough for all, and the romantic nature of the pursuit lends, we may suppose, a species of heroism to the adventure. We hear of no bolts or bars, but of canvass tents and bush huts. The merest vagabond can down with the dust. Colonel Mason saw a man pay some twenty dollars for a box of Seidlitz powders to a store keeper whose warehouse was "an arbor of bushes." People talk of ounces, and weigh gold like rice. The official report, after actual observation by the writer, tells us "there is more gold in the country drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers than will pay the cost of the present war with Mexico a hundred times over."

Where will all this end? Emigration will flow to California, and the difficulty of access will defer the time of exhaustion. Traders will get rich returns for shipments, diminished by the bonus given to the crews to remain faithful. The development of the country will be hastened. An adoption of the suggestion in the President's Message of the establishment of a mint at San Francisco, will stimulate commerce already looking to the region as the favored seat of future western empire, the *ultima Thule* of Bishop Berkeley's glowing prediction.

But there is an equilibrium in the affairs of the world which fortune cannot long disturb. Already there are compensatory forces at work which equalize the rapid gains of California with the slower products of industry on the Atlantic. A skilful manager, with a few Indians and his rude rockers and wash-bowls, bottles off his pounds of gold, but he contracts fevers and rheumatism, and sleeps in a hut; flour is at fifty dollars a barrel; a landlord pays six thousand dollars a year for a small tenement; the yellow, the true golden harvest of the corn-field, is left ungathered for the dirty ore; homes and hearthstones are deserted. The values of civilization are represented in a thousand forms, where money is not obviously visible. Wife, children, friends, the "sweet securities" of home, are possessions not taken into account by the greedy adventurer, who expatriates himself for gold.

Curst be the gold and silver which persuade
Weak men to follow far fetiguing trade!
The lily peace outshines the silver store,
And life is dearer than the golden ore:
Yet money tempts us o'er the desert brown,
To every distant mart and wealthy town.
Full oft we tempt the land; and oft the sea;
And are we only yet repaid by thee?
Ah! why was ruin so attractive made?
Or why fond man so easily betray'd?
Why heed we not, whilst mad we haste along,
The gentle voice of peace, or pleasure's song?
Or wherefore think the flowery mountain's side,
The fountain's murmurs, and the valley's pride,
Why think we these less pleasing to behold
Than dreary deserts, if they lead to gold?

HARD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA.

There seems to be a new division of society, just now, in California, into just two classes—those who can go to the gold diggings and those who cannot. Both classes have to endure considerable discomfort, no doubt; but the discomforts of the first class are atoned for, after a fashion, by the speedy and sudden influx of wealthy—or what passes for wealth—while those of the other class stand unrelieved by any thing in the shape of compensation. The matter is thus treated of in a letter from Monterey, apparently from an officer of the Army or Navy:

"This discovery has produced the most wonderful change in the price of labor and provisions. In the northern parts of the country, where the mine was first discovered, the country people abandoned their farms to dig gold, leaving their crops of corn and wheat to rot in the field or be destroyed by the cattle. The consequence is a scarcity of provisions, and flour is selling at $50 per barrel. Those who were not worth a single cent three months ago now walk about with 5000 or $6000 worth of gold in their pockets. Labor cannot be hired at any price. The poorest sort of mechanics are getting $10 to $15 per day and boarded. The salaries of common clerks in the stores are from $5000 to $6000 per year, with their expenses paid. A cook in one of the hotels in San Francisco gets higher pay than the Governor of California. All merchandize is selling at the most extravagant prices; common cotton shirts go at $6 to $10 a pair. A box of seidlitz powders sold here the other day for $22.

"Of course this state of things cannot last long. Flour will come in from Oregon and Chili, and merchandize from the United States and Europe; and in all probability, six months hence the market will be overstocked and prices become quite reasonable again. In the meantime, we officers are made to suffer severely from this state of things; our pay will scarcely suffice for a meal a day; our servants all have run away, leaving us to take care of ourselves. I am my own housekeeper—having to make my own bed, black my own boots, sweep my own rooms, and had not a Californian lady taken pity on me and allowed me to get my meals in her house, I should now be my own cook and washerwoman."

MORE NEWS FROM THE GOLD MINES.

The Washington Union gives a very elaborate communication, dated Quartermaster's office, San Francisco, Sept. 18, from J. S. Folsom, Esq., which throws some new light upon the extraordinary doings in and about the Gold Region there. Among other things he says,—

"Sickness had broken out among the miners, and many have returned prostrated with fevers, while others have come to avoid being so."

The climate of California, about the Gold regions, Mr. Folsom says, is insufferably warm, in the summer time. When he was there, in the beginning of July, everything was literally parched up, after a drought which had then continued for near three months, and which had five months more to run to the rainy season.

"It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate result of this sudden development of wealth. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that the country will be prematurely filled by a restless, excitable, adventurous and reckless population, and that extended agricultural or mechanical improvements are at an end for some years to come. Gambling and all sorts of thoughtless profusion begin to prevail. The present excitement will attract vast numbers of the idle, vicious and dissolute. Refugees from justice from the United States, as well as other countries, will flock to California among the better disposed population, and will find shelter among the most inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains, where such mines of wealth are now opened. Many robberies and some murders are known already to have occurred; but little attention is excited by these events, where all men are in the eager pursuit of wealth. No one can conjecture the extent of these outrages, for those witnesses are not at hand, and "dead men tell no tales." The strong and firm hand of government must be promptly extended to save the country from the most revolting acts of violence."

"Something should be done here at once for the establishment of peace and good order in the country. All law, both civil and military, is at an end. Among the mines, and indeed most parts of the country out of the villages, no authority but that of the strongest exists; and outrages of the most disgraceful nature are constantly occurring, and the offenders go unpunished."

A Rich Bill of Lading.—In the first vessel from our port, bound for the gold region, (California) a young adventurer, with a small capital, has selected about the most available stock, that in our view of human affairs, man could possibly conceive, as bound not only to *sell*, but realize a stupendous per centage on the capital invested. He has engaged freight for five barrels, and passage for himself, and what do you think these five barrels contain? None but those of a philosophical turn would readily imagine. Well, three barrels contain *first-rate Jersey lightning*, alias New England Rum! One barrel of American playing cards, assorted *brands*, with all, more or less, of the private marks and *signs*, as supposed to be set forth in *Hoyle's* and *Green's* treatises on Poker, Loo, Euchre, Old Sledge, &c. The fifth barrel is filled, to utter suffocation, with all sorts, sizes, and known specimens of *Dice!* from the *loaded* article to the double sixes, fresh from the bone yard. In scanning the *bill* of this bold, enterprising Christian adventurer, none will hesitate to say that his elegant stock of assorted and useful implements of civilization, art and refinement,

North Carolina Legislature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Trull presented a memorial from citizens of Anson against incorporating religious institutions. Referred.

Mr. Dobbin presented a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; which passed first reading and was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on retailers of spiritous liquors, and of taxing wagons transporting liquors out of their own counties.

Mr. Sheek presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the subject of the differences of opinion which exist in regard to a citizen voting for President or Governor out of the county in which he resides, &c., and report by resolution or otherwise.

After various reports, the House took up the order of the day, being the bill to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the Insane, in North Carolina—the question pending being on the amendment presented by Mr. Steele on yesterday.

Mr. Dobbin moved to amend the amendment as the 5th section, providing that a tax of one and three-fourths of a cent shall be laid on the 100 dollars worth of land, and five and one-fourth of a cent on all taxable polls for four years, to be appropriated for the erection of a hospital for the insane, and that the county courts during that period have authority to make a proportionate reduction of the poor tax in their respective counties; which amendment was adopted, 94 to 9. Those who voted against it are Messrs. Brogden, Farrow, Harrison, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Sherard, J. H. White, J. Williams, Williamson.

Mr. Steele's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. Stanly moved an amendment providing that after the erection of the hospital no insane person shall be confined in any jail more than two weeks, but be removed to the hospital. Carried.

The bill, as amended, then passed its second reading, 91 to 11. Those who voted against its passage are Messrs. Brogden, Farrow, Hamrick, Harrison, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Sherard, Steele, J. H. White, Williamson.

The bill then passed its third reading, 91 to 9, and was transmitted to the Senate for their concurrence. Those who voted against its final reading are Messrs. Brogden, Farrow, Hamrick, Harrison, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Sherard, J. H. White, Williamson.

The proposition of the Senate to adjourn from the sitting on Saturday over to Tuesday, was agreed to, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Education, reported a bill to amend an act to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools; which passed first reading.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on retailers of spiritous liquors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mebane presented a bill to repeal an act to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Religious Societies; Mr. S. J. Person a bill to incorporate the Mutual Life Insurance Company of North Carolina; Mr. Mebane a bill to amend the 16th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled Courts of Equity; which bills past first reading, and were referred.

Mr. Mebane presented the report of Wm. B. Thompson, Esq. Engineer, upon the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Satterthwaite from the committee to whom was referred resolutions from Alabama, on the subject of repudiation, made a report, stating that the known character of the people of North Carolina for honesty and integrity makes it unnecessary for their representatives in the Legislature to express their condemnation of the odious principle of repudiation.—Concurred in.

Mr. Cherry from the Committee on Education reported adversely, and Mr. Atkin, in behalf of the minority, reported favorably to the bill for the better regulation of common schools. Laid on the table.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, presented a petition of the Cherokee Indians of Cherokee county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Patterson, a petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes, praying for a new county. Referred to same Committee.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee to whom the Message of the Governor relating to our early Colonial History was referred, reported a resolution authorising the Governor to obtain documents, &c., which passed its first reading, and with the report, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Halsey, a bill to amend the 6th Section of the act of last Session, to provide for a re-assessment of the lands of this State, &c., which passed its first reading.

The Chair presented two packages of depositions in the contested election case from Orange. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Also a Message from the Governor, in reply to a series of resolutions of inquiry as to the State's liabilities, &c., which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed, ten copies for each member.

Third reading and passage of bills and resolutions: To incorporate a Female Academy in Anson; to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered; to incorporate the Union Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Shepard called up the bill to amend the laws for the collection and management of a Revenue for the State; which bill was read the second time, amended, and passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met this morning pursuant to adjournment, and after the passage of several bills and resolutions of a private nature, from the Senate, among them one establishing a Thanksgiving Day, the Speaker announced the introduction of bills and resolutions to be in order; when

The following Bills and Resolutions passed their third reading: A bill to incorporate Monroe, in the County of Union. A bill to extend the time of registering Grants, powers of Attorney, &c.

Mr. Stanly presented a Memorial from Mr. Whitney, and moved to send to the Senate. Carried.

The same gentleman offered a resolution, granting to Mr. Whitney the use of the Hall, this evening, for the purpose of giving a lecture to the Members of the Legislature. Adopted.

The following bills and resolutions passed their third reading: A bill concerning Sheriffs. A bill authorizing the inspection of provisions. A bill to secure the more certain administration of justice. A bill to amend an act to lay off and establish a new County to be called Cahawba. A bill to incorporate the Newbern Manufacturing Company. A bill to incorporate Trustees of Antioch Academy, in Robeson County. A bill to incorporate Duplin Guards. A bill more effectually to suppress traffic with slaves. A bill concerning Weights and Measures. A bill regulating the duties of Sheriffs. A bill authorizing Justices of Peace of New Hanover to sell the Poor House of said County. A bill to incorporate Union Chapter in the County of Duplin. A bill to amend the 49th Chapter of Revised Statutes. A bill to provide for taking depositions of witnesses in suits pending in other States. A resolution for the relief of the Clerk of the County Court of New Hanover. A bill to incorporate Neuse River Lodge of I. O. O. F. in Goldsborough. A bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of North Carolina. A bill to amend an act to lay off a Road from Burnsville, in the County of Yancy, to Asheville, in Buncombe.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Pasquotank, praying an additional tax on Spiritous Liquors, reported adversely. Ordered to lie on the table.

Also, reported adversely on the bill to indemnify owners of slaves convicted of felony, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Bills passed third reading: To incorporate Union Manufacturing Company; to extend the time of perfecting titles to land, heretofore entered.

The Senate refused to agree to the raising of a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the elections.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the memorial of A. Whitney, on the subject of a Rail Road to the Pacific Ocean, praying that the same may be referred to a Joint Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, a message was sent to the House, with a proposition to raise said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Halsey, the bill to provide for the settlement of estates in the hands of executors and administrators, and for the relief of the same, was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to amend the third section of the 99th Ch. Rev. Stat. entitled Religious Societies. Passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Bower, according to agreement, Mr. Worth (Whig) was added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill from the House, to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the Insane, was read the first time and passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Stanly offered Resolutions approving of Whitney's plan of a Rail Road, which passed, by a suspension of the Rules of the House, its 2d reading.

When the Resolutions were put upon their 3d reading, Mr. Miller moved to lay them on the table. Carried.

Mr. S. J. Person introduced a bill authorizing Cornelius Shield to build a bridge over Bear Creek, in the county of Moore. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing to concur in the proposition to raise a joint Select Committee to consider the propriety of altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

The following committees were announced by the Speaker:—On Whitney's plan of a Rail Road: Messrs. Rayner, Dobbin, and Satterthwaite. On memorial of Cherokee Indians: Messrs. T. R. Caldwell, Stockard, A. M. Gamble, Palmer, and Skinner.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Shepard presented certain documents in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the State, and moved that they be printed. Concurred in.

Mr. Halsey, a resolution instructing the Principal Clerks to dismiss the Engrossing Clerks at present employed, and appoint others in their places.

Mr. Halsey remarked that these Clerks had now been absent nearly a week, to the great delay of the public business—and that, on yesterday there were about sixty bills waiting to be engrossed, which it was impossible for the only remaining Clerk to have ready. His resolution was intended to relieve the Principal Clerks also, who doubted whether they had the power to make these removals, and that he did not intend to imply any censure upon the Clerks for these appointments.

Mr. Conner moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived.

The resolution then passed.

Bills presented—By Mr. Halsey, a bill to provide for the better keeping of the Capitol, &c., passed its first reading and ordered to be printed. Mr. Patterson, a bill for the more speedy obtaining of Justice in certain cases; referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Chair presented certain documents in relation to the contested election from Orange; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to persons using the profession of a Broker, passed its third reading.

The resolution to authorise the Governor to procure from the public offices in London, certain documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the State, passed its second reading unanimously.

The bill to provide for the payment of the debts of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsements of the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, passed its first reading.

The bill to indemnify the owners of slaves convicted of felony was rejected. Aye 1, (Mr. Rogers,) Noes 38.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the Insane Hospital Bill was made the order of the day for Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to make the necessary arrangements for inducting into Office the Governor elect. Concurred in, and the following Committee appointed: Messrs. Ferebee, Erwin, Thornton, and Spivey.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back to the House and begged to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Williams.

On motion of Mr. McIntosh, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Courts reported favorably to the bill to lay off and establish the new County of Watauga.

Mr. Coleman moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Stanly moved to postpone the bill until Saturday. Carried.

Mr. Cherry, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill relating to fishing in Albemarle Sound, recommended the indefinite postponement of the same.

Mr. Cherry then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. On this question Mr. Ballard took the floor, and addressed the House at considerable length, on the merits of the bill. Mr. McCleese replied briefly to the arguments of Mr. B. which called forth a rejoinder from the gentleman from Gates. Mr. Paine spoke against the passage of the bill, and in favor of postponement. The question on postponement was decided in the negative by 49 to 40.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the bill was postponed until Saturday next.

Mr. Barringer moved to make the bill for the more certain and speedy administration of justice the order of the day for Tuesday. Carried.

A message was received from the Governor, in relation to vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the University, and on motion of Mr. Biggs was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Dobbin, from the Committee to whom was referred the Resolutions of Mr. Steele, reported a substitute for said Resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Biggs *was ordered to be* printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the House adjourned.

THE VOTING FOR SENATOR.

The following was the vote on the first trial, on Tuesday the 12th inst:—

IN THE SENATE.

For George E. Badger—Messrs. Albright, Barnard, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Halsey, Hargrove, Joyner, Kendall, Lane, Lillington, Miller, Patterson, Rowland, Smaw, Smith, Thomas of Davidson, Thompson of Bertie, Washington, Wiley, Woodfin, and Worth—24.

For Weldon N. Edwards—Messrs. Speaker, Berry, Bower, Drake, Hawkins, Reich, Speight, and Thompson of Wake—8.

For James J. McKay—Messrs. Bethel, Faison, Graham, Moye, Murchison, Rogers, Speer, and Wooten—8.

For James B. Shepard—Messrs. Collins, Hester, and Watson—3.

For Charles Fisher—Mr. Conner—1.

For Walter F. Leak—Messrs. Exum and Walker—2.

For Kenneth Rayner—Wm. B. Shepard—1.

For Thomas L. Clingman—Messrs. Aslie, Thomas of Haywood, and Ward—3.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For Mr. Badger—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Barringer, Bean, Biggs, Blackburn, Blow, T. Caldwell, D. Caldwell, Campbell, Carmichael, Cherry, Doak, Erwin, Farrow, Ferebee, J. Gamble, Green, Hackney, Hargrove, Hayman, Hayes, Headen, Hicks, Johnson, Koonce, J. M. Leach, Logan, Long, Mebane, Miller, McCleese, McClenahan, R. McDowell, McIntosh, Nichols, Nicholson, Oglesby, Paine, Palmer, Peebles, Pigot, Proctor, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Skinner, Satterthwaite, Steele, Trull, Wadsworth, Walser, Wilkins, Williams, Mast, Skeene—58.

James B. Shepard—Messrs. Brown, Brogden, Davis, Ellis, Griggs, Harrison, R. Jones, R. H. Jones, Martin, Newsom, Reinhardt, Sanders, Sherrard, Simms, Spivey—15.

J. J. McKay—Messrs. Dobbin, Foy, Herring, T. S. D. McDowell, Nixon, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Regan, T. H. Williams, Ballard—10.

J. C. Dobbin—A. J. Leach, Pegram, Stevenson, J. Williams, Williamson, Wooten, Dancy—7.

Weldon N. Edwards—Messrs. Edwards, C. Jones, McDade, Stockard, Thornton—5.

Walter F. Leak—Messrs. Dickson, Hamrick, Kelly, McNeill, C. Williams, J. M. Taylor—6.

Charles Fisher—Messrs. Clement, Love, Shuford, Stowe, J. H. White—5.

David S. Reid—Messrs. Courts, A. Gamble, McMullen, Sheek—4.

T. L. Clingman—Messrs. Atkin, Coleman, and Farmer—3.

A. W. Venable—Messrs. Canaday and C. H. K. Taylor.

Asa Biggs—Messrs. Coffield and Thigpen—2.

Wm. Eaton, Jr.—Mr. Moseley—1.

On the second trial, Mr. Badger's vote was precisely the same, in both Houses, as on the first.—The following were the scattering votes:—

IN THE SENATE.

For James B. Shepard—Messrs. Berry, Drake, Graham, Spicer, Thompson of Wake, Walker, and Watson—7.

For Wm. B. Shepard—Messrs. Speaker, Bethel, Bower, Collins, Murchison, and Wooten—6.

For Thos. L. Clingman—Messrs. Aslie, Reich, Speight, Thomas of Haywood, and Ward—5.

For W. F. Leak—Messrs. Conner, Exum, and Hester—3.

For J. J. McKay—Messrs. Faison and Rogers—2.

For Weldon N. Edwards—Messrs. Hawkins and Moye—2.

Mr. Wm B. Shepard voted for Mr. Rayner.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

W. B. Shepard—Messrs. Ballard, Brown, Dickson, Couris, Keen, Kelly, Nixon, Proctor, Sherard, Stevenson, T. Williams—11.

T. L. Clingman—Messrs. Atkin, Coleman, Ellis, Farmer, Sheek, Shuford, J. H. White, Love, C. Williams—9.

James B Shepard—Messrs. Brogden, Dancy, Davis, Griggs, Harrison, Sanders, Simms, Thigpen, J. Taylor, Williamson—10.

J. J. McKay—Messrs. Dobbin, Foy, Herring, R Jones, T. McDowell, Pegram, S. J. Person, C. H. K. Taylor—8.

W. F. Leak—Messrs. Hamrick, A. J. Leach, McNeill, Regan, Spivey, Stockard—6.

W. N. Edwards—Messrs. C. Jones, Martin, Newsom, Thornton—4.

Charles Fisher—Messrs. McDade, McMullen, Reinhardt, Stowe—4.

D. L. Swain—Messrs. Clement, R. H. Jones, T. J Person—3.

J. C Dobbin—Messrs. Coffield and J. Williams—2.

D. S. Reid—Mr. A. Gamble.

A. W. Venable—Mr. Canaday.

J. R. J. Daniel—Mr. Moseley.

W. L. Steele—Mr. Wooten.

We have not seen the votes on the 3d and 4th trials, but the following was the final vote, when Mr. Badger was elected:—

IN THE SENATE.

For Mr. Badger.—Messrs. Albright, Barnard, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Hargrove, Halsey, Joyner, Kendall, Lane, Lillington, Miller, Patterson, Rowland, Smaw, Smith, Thomas of Davidson, Thompson of Bertie, Woodfin, Wiley, Washington, and Worth—24.

For Mr. Clingman.—Messrs. Speaker, Ashe, Berry, Bethel, Bower, Collins, Drake, Exum, Faison, Graham, Moye, Murchison, Rogers, Spicer, Speight, Thomas of Haywood, Thompson of Wake, Ward, Watson, and Wooten—20.

For Mr. Leak.—Messrs. Conner and Hester—2.

For Mr. Edwards.—Messrs. Hawkins and Walker—2.

For Mr. Rayner.—Mr. Shepard.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For Mr. Badger.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Barringer, Bean, Biggs, Blackburn, T. R. Caldwell, Campbell, Carmichael, Doak, Edney, Erwin, Farrow, Ferebee, J. Gamble, Green, Hackney, Hargrove, Hayman, Hughes, Headen, Hicks, Johnson, Koonce, J. M. Leach, Long, Mebane, Mast, Miller, McCleese, McClanahan, R. McDowell, McIntosh, Nicholls, Nicholson, Oglesby, Paine, Palmer, Peebles, Pigott, Proctor, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Skeen, Satterthwaite, Skinner, Smith, Stanly, Trull, Wadsworth, Walser, Wilkins, J. White, Logan, Blow, Steele, Farmer, D. F. Caldwell—59.

For Mr. Clingman.—Messrs. Atkin, Ballard, Bower, Canady, Clement, Coffield, Courts, Dancey, Davis, Dickson, Foy, A. Gamble, Hamrick, Herring, R. Jones, C. Jones, R. H. Jones, Keen, A. J. Leach, Love, Martin, M. Miller, McNeil, Newsom, Nixon, Pegram, Reinhardt, Sanders, Sheek, Sherrard, Shuford, Simms, Spivey, Stockard, Swain, Taylor, Thigpen, J. H. White, T. Wilkins, Williamson, Wooten, Coleman, J. McDowell, Grigg, Stevenson, Brogden—47.

For Mr. Swain.—Messrs. McDade and T Person.

For Mr. Edwards.—Messrs. C. Taylor and Thornton.

For Mr. Leak.—Messrs. S. J. Person and Stowe.

For Mr. Fisher.—Messrs. Harrison and J. Williams.

For Mr. Dobbin.—Mr. Kelly.

For Mr. McKay.—Mr. Moseley.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

It will gladden the heart of every patriot and philanthropist in the State, to learn, that the Bill making a liberal appropriation (see House proceedings) for the erection of so noble an Institution, has passed the House by a very large majority, and will, doubtless, pass the Senate likewise. In what more fitting and beautiful manner, could our Legislators terminate their labors for the year—a year of political turmoil and agitation—than by this work of humanity and Christian charity! The dawning of a new Year opens bright prospects to our unfortunate, indigent insane; may *its* close find the mental darkness of many dissipated by the morning of reason!

The speech of Mr. Dobbin, in favor of the Bill, on Friday morning last, was one of the most touchingly beautiful efforts that we have ever heard. Its noble and eloquent conception, impressive delivery, and the circumstances which prompted and attended it—all combined to render it truly worthy of the occasion. We shall, in all probability have the pleasure of laying Mr. D's remarks before our readers, and if so, we commend them (and the other speeches upon this subject) to the perusal of all good and humane men. The speeches of Messrs. Rayner and Dobbin are, we learn, to be published in Pamphlet form.

Raleigh Register.

OUR TWO RAIL ROADS.

At our request we have been furnished (by a gentleman familiar with its features,) the following synopsis of a bill which was reported to our Legislature, on Friday last, for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, and to aid in the construction of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. The Bill, as reported by the Committee on Finance, (being a joint Committee from the S aate and Commons,) contains the following provisions: That the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company be authorised to issue bonds payable ten years after the maturity of the bonds now outstanding, which are endorsed by the State—and these bonds so issued, after being also endorsed by the State, to be given in substitution for the present existing bonds, and their payment, ultimately, with the payment semi-annually of the accruing interest, to be secured by a mortgage of the entire property of the Company, except their Steam Boats and their wharf in Charleston. The Company are then authorized to borrow money sufficient to purchase heavy iron for their entire road, and to secure the payment of the sum borrowed for this purpose, they are, (if it be necessary,) to mortgage their road and all their effects; and the bill declares that this second mortgage shall be preferred to the first one given to indemnify the State.

The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company are then authorized to subscribe for stock in the Manchester Rail Road, not exceeding 3000 shares—and to enable them to make such subscription, the Treasurer of the State is directed to transfer to the Directory of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, one half of the shares of the capital stock of said Company, now held by the State.

Wilmington Journal.

Visiters from Raleigh.—Quite a number of gentlemen, from different sections of the State, including 12 or 15 members of the Legislature, came down to Wilmington from Raleigh to pass Christmas with us, and to partake of the hospitalities of our citizens. On yesterday, in company with a large number of residents of the town, they made a Steamboat excursion to Smithville and Fort Caswell. They intend, we believe, leaving this morning. We trust they will bear with them agreeable impressions of their short sojourn among us.

Wilmington Chronicle.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—By the telegraphic despatch it will be seen that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, has been re-elected by the Legislature of the State, a Senator of the United States. This is a result which will be hailed with the greatest pleasure by Whigs all over the country. Mr. Badger has long possessed an established character for the highest abilities as a speaker, and skill and experience as a statesman; and his absence from the Senate, at this conjuncture, would be both felt and lamented.

North American.

Edward Cantwell, Esq. of this town, has been appointed, by his Excellency, the Governor of Florida, a commissioner of Deeds, &c., for that State.

Wilmington Journal.

Office Seekers.—"As for office seekers, who were so numerous a few weeks since, we now hear nothing of them, and it will probably be a difficult matter to find men willing to accept places in the Custom House at three dollars a day, when they can gain thirty by going to California."

New York Papr.

A VERY PRIVATE LETTER FROM MAJ. JACK DOWNING TO PRESIDENT POLK.

HEAD OF SALT RIVER,
Dec. 18, 1848.

DEAR COL.—It all come out jest as I told you 'twould in my last despatch a few days before the 'lection. The arthquakes and harrycanes was awful. Some of our friends was throwed up sky high, and haint been seen nor heard of since; some was swallowed up in the ground and burried alive; and all of us was shipwrecked and splashed overboard, and left to the marcy of the wind and the tide. I was lucky enough to get a-straddle of a plank, and made out to keep my head above water. I drifted about awhile, kind of confused like, and could'nt hardly tell whether I was on the ocean or on a lake, or where I was.

At last I floated along into a river, and then I concluded of course I was bound down Ningara, and should have to plunge head and ears over the big falls. I seemed to be floating along down the middle of the river, and away off before me and away behind me I could see a good many others going the same way; and away in close to the shore, on both sides of the river, there seemed to be a good many going the other way—that is as I thought going up stream. I was kept along in this way till I come to a narrow place in the river, which I learnt afterwards was called the half-way narrows. Here the current grew more rapid, and I floated along very fast; but I was so near the shore I could see folks on both sides and hear 'em speak.

Presently I met a man on one side of the River footing it along the shore, and towing a little boat after him, as I thought, up stream. At first, by his stooping walk and bald head, I thought he was too old a man to be doing such hard work; but when he come nearer, I see he had flaxy hair and a young and almost boyish looking face. He went straight ahead, with a line over his shoulder, drawing the boat after him, and singing a merry kind of song, which I couldn't make out, only one varse of it, which seemed to be this:

Life is real, life is earnest;
Things are jest what they do seem;
Down Salt River thou returnest,
O, my Tribune, 'tis no dream.

When I seen who it was I was amazingly puzzled. I'd heard a good many songs that had more truth than poetry in 'em, but this one seemed to have more poetry than truth. Any how, if this was really Salt River, that we had heard so much tell of, I couldn't seem to make out how I should be sailing down stream so fast, and the Tribune-man be tugging up stream so hard. This didn't agree with the election returns at all. Something has got twisted round; things is *not* jest what they seem. While I was bothering my head about it, I looked over on 'tother side of the river, and there was another man with a line over his shoulder, towing a larger and heavier boat up stream, as I thought. He was a tall officer-looking man, with large whiskers, and stood up straight, and walked strong, as though he didn't care for nobody. He too seemed to be singing a very merry song. All I could hear of it was jest this varse:

Old Uncle Sam was a jolly old soul,
And a jolly old soul was he;
He called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl,
And he called for Taylor and me———.

As he passed by me I see the name on the starn of the boat was New York Courier and Enquirer. I was in a great puzzlement; these Whig chaps was all so merry, and yet, if this was really Salt River, it seemed to me they was going the wrong way, according to the 'lection, and I couldn't tell what to make of it. As I was near enough to hail the Courier man, I thought I would call to him and see if I could get any light on the subject. So, says I—

"Hullo, Colonel!" He stopped and turned round, and answered, "Hullo."

Says I, "I ask your pardon, Colonel, but I'm a stranger in these parts, and a stranger to you, but I know you by your boat. Will you be so kind as to tell me where I'm bound to? For I'm kind o' lost."

"Oh, certainly," says he, "with the greatest pleasure, my dear sir. You are bound straight up to the head of Salt river: you cant miss your way, for there isn't a single path that turns out between here and there."

"Well now," says I, "Colonel, you or I must be under some strange mistake.—Don't you see I'm floating down on the current? Aint the river running down this way, and carrying me along with it?"

At that he laughed outright, and says he, "I see you are nothing but a fresh water sailor, and dont know any thing about the navigation of Salt river."

"Well, how should I," says I, "for I never was in these waters before."

"Well," says he, "*Salt river runs up stream;* jest bear that in your mind, and you'll find it all plain sailing."

"But that cant be possible," says I; "you, nor I, nor nobody else, ever knew a river to run up stream."

"You may depend upon it," says he, "Salt river runs up stream; and I suppose that is the only river in America that does run up stream."

By this time I had floated so far by that I couldn't hear any thing more he said. But it wasn't long before I was satisfied the Colonel was right; for as the current carried me along back into the country, the land kept growing higher and higher, and at last I found myself quite up among the mountains; and when I come to the head of the river, the current run my plank right plump ashore.

I found a good many of our friends already here before me, and I understand a great many more are on the way. Our annexin' friend, Gineral Cass, hasn't got here yet, but he's expected now every day. This is a pretty good sort of a country up here, after all, and has a good many advantages. But I haven't time to give you much accont of it to-day; I'll try to describe it more another time. I've spent considerable time examining and exploring this curious river, and I think I've learnt more about it than any body that's been up here afore. It's different from all the other rivers that I ever see. It has no springs or streams running into it to feed it, but it feeds itself from its own waters. All the centre of the river is a strong current running up stream till it gets to the head of the river, and then it divides and turns off each way, and works along down in eddies and currents by each bank of the river till it gets to the mouth, and then it turns round regular into the center current agin, and up it comes.

This shows the reason why any body that happens to get into the current of Salt river has to go clear to the head of it before he can stop. It shows the reason too why any body that sets out to go down with a boat, or a raft, or any thing, has to lead it along the shore by a line: for if it happens to get out a little too far from shore, and get ketched in the center current, it's gone goose with it; it has to go clear back to the head of the river and take another start. This, of course, makes the navigation of Salt river, on the passage out, very hard and difficult.

Now, I'll tell you what I advise you by all means to do. You know Congress is in a great taking to pass a bill for the improvement of the navigation of lakes and rivers, and they are afraid they cant do it this session because you'll put your Veto upon it. Now, you jest strike a bargain with 'em, and tell 'em if they'll put in a million of dollars into the bill to improve the navigation of Salt river, and let Gineral Cass have the laying of it out, you'll sign the bill. If we could get that bill through, it would be of immense importance to us and our friends for a good many years to come.

We cant of course look for you up here till after the 4th of March, but I shall be getting every thing ready for you as fast as I can. I've got a notion in my head, however, that you might hold on there at Washington some years longer yet, and be in a situation to do our friends more good, maybe, than you could up here. I see they are looking round all over the country for men to make up a Cabinet for Gineral Taylor; and they seem to be going upon the rule that them that did the most towards electing him must have the first chance in the Cabinet. Now, going upon that rule, the first chance belongs to you, of course; for there isn't no other man in the country that did a quarter so much towards electing him as you did. In fact, if it hadn't been for you, he never would a' been elected at all; and if he doesn't give you the first place in his Cabinet, if you'll take it, he'll be the ungratefulest man that ever lived. I think it would be best, all things considered, for you to take a place at the head of the Cabinet.

As for dear old Mr. Ritchie, I spose you can spare him now as well as any time; and as the weather is warm and pleasant yet, and comfortable for making the voyage, why not start him right along? I hope you'll be careful to see him well rapped up and supplied with a plenty of blankets, in case there should be a change of weather before he gets here. Tell him he needn't be a bit afraid; he'll find good comfortable quarters here, and nothing to trouble him, for I've been all round here, and there isn't no bears, nor wolves, nor Federalists, nor any thing of that sort. I don't think I ever see a country clearer of Federalists in my life; and every man I've talked with here is in favor of the resolutions of ninety-eight.

I remain your friend and pioneer.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Punishing the Barnburners.—Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, has sent the following letter to the Publisher of the Rochester Daily Advertiser, N. Y.:—

SIR: I have deemed it to be my duty ☞ *to yield to the request of the President, and in conformity with his suggestion,* to change the arrangement heretofore made in relation to the papers in the State of New York designated to publish the laws, resolutions and Treaties of the United States for the Second Session of the 30th Congress. You will, therefore, consider the selection of your paper for this purpose, as revoked.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Department of State, Washington City, 16 December, 1848.

The Editor says.—

"Only think of this dignified act! Mr. Buchanan saw fit without any solicitation on our part, to apprise us that he proposed to do some advertising in our columns.—Mr. Polk is advised that we have indulged in "free speech" concerning his Excellency, and he "requests" Mr. Buchanan 'to change the arrangement!' Probably should Mr. Buchanan employ a barber, or a bootblack, who had "spoken evil" of Mr. Polk, this latter personage would "request" the Secretary "to change his arrangements!"

The "Evening Post" calls to light another official letter from Washington. It was addressed to Mr. H. J. Sickles, of Albion, who was removed from the post office there, in July last, for supporting "the free soil" candidate at the late Presidential election:—

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
P. O. Dept. July 26, 1848.

Sir:—Your letter has been received and submitted to the Post Master General. I think your reasons for abandoning the democratic party wholly unsatisfactory. The Post Master General has heretofore refused to listen to applications for the removal of Postmasters for such reasons. But the party to which you are now attached, having taken ground against the administration, and the regular nominee of the party for President, I do not see how the administration can farther refuse to act in these cases, without subjecting it to the charge of lending its influence to defeat the candidate of the party.

I am yours, &c.

W. J. BROWN.

H. J. Sickels, Esq. P. M.

Comment is unnecessary! But can such men object to being turned out of office, when the Whigs come in,—they, who thus confessedly on proscriptive principles have abandoned the Government!

Train up a Child.—In the concert room of John Wilson, a lady, who evidently could not resist the temptation of the charmed minstrelsy, had brought with her *her infant about eight months old.* It was a bright, sprightly little creature, and now thought we there will be rivalry! But no. Wilson sang all his songs, and the little creature sparkled in front of us as if she understood them all, without a discordant sound from *its* infantile lungs. The dear little creature must be dumb, we thought. At times it was restless, and seemed on the point of speaking out, when a few gentle tosses would soon stifle its crowing. The last song was reached, "Green grow the rushes oh," when an audible crow, as clear as that from chanti[illegible] bright morning, soared ab[illegible]otes of Wilson, and brought do[illegible]e house. We have ever since been at a loss which most to admire, the boldness of that mother or the gentleness of that baby.—*Brooklyn Star.*

Gen. Taylor's visit to Louisville.—A letter from Gen. Taylor, in accepting an invitation to visit Louisville, while on his way to Washington, states that he will be in that city about the 10th or 12th of February, "when," he adds, "I shall be most happy to offer you, personally, my acknowledgements for the courtesy of this invitation, and to renew my acquaintance with my old friends and former neighbors among you."

Mr. Clay.—The Lexington Observer of Wednesday last says:

Mr. Clay leaves to-day for New Orleans, where he proposes to spend the winter. We are gratified to learn that his health is almost entirely restored.

He was to spend a week with Gen. Taylor at Baton Rouge. It is confidently asserted that he will go into the Senate again on the 4th of March.

Ohio.—The House of Representatives of Ohio after a protracted struggle of three weeks, effected a partial organization on Saturday last, by the adoption, by both parties, of a compromise proposition which excludes temporarily both sets of members claiming the seats which the apportionment law assigns to the city of Cincinnati. No business of interest, however, had been done at the date of our last accounts.

The Easton (Md.) Gazette says that much of the new pork "put up" during the late warm weather has spoiled. The Rockville (Md.) Gazette says there are similar complaints in that section. The Richmond Whig makes the following suggestion, which we hope may reach many in time to save them from the threatened loss:

"The free use of charcoal upon meat which has been tainted has succeeded in many instances in restoring it. So at least we learn; and as charcoal is so powerful an antiseptic as to be used with success very often, in arresting incipient mortification, we have no doubt it is to a certain extent true. Our friends, at any rate can lose nothing by trying the experiment.

"We saw it stated, some years ago, that pyroligneous acid, would not only arrest decay in meat, but would restore it to sweetness and soundness, at almost any stage of decomposition. This our readers are aware is procured by the distillation of wood, and of course has properties in common with charcoal. We presume it can be easily procured at the apothecary's and as the recipe is an important one, we know of no time so proper as the present, for trying the virtue of it."

The Norfolk Beacon says: The unseasonable weather for the past week has been the cause of serious loss to many farmers in this section of the country. Those who killed their hogs just before it commenced, have in most cases had them to spoil on their hands, while others who were wise or fortunate enough to wait for a change of weather, have yet been at a heavy expense for feeding them so long over the usual time.

[The charcoal should be recently burned and pulverized. Each piece of meat should be covered on all sides by the dust about half an inch thick.]

EXECUTION OF W. D. EPES

RICHMOND, Dec. 24.

Wm. Dandridge Epes, convicted of the murder of Mr. Muir, was hung yesterday. A large number of persons were present to witness the execution. He made a full confession of his guilt. Epes, it will be remembered, enticed Muir into the woods, for the purpose of shooting deer, and when he got him in a secluded spot, he murdered him for the purpose of securing a mortgage and some deeds which Muir held against him.

Important Information

To persons that are using Pond's Extract.—Several recent experiments show that the thorough use of the Extract, if applied in season, will wholly relieve and break up all cases of sudden and serious *colds.* By taking a teaspoonful on going to bed, and also bathing well the chest and throat with it, all inflammation and soreness is removed, a gentle perspiration is induced, and quiet sleep results, leaving the patient comparatively well in the morning. If not wholly cured, bathe the throat and take twenty drops twice or three times a day. If the glands are enlarged and throat sore, put a cloth round the neck and wet it well with the Extract. If there be a parching fever, take a tea spoonful at first, and repeat with half the dose every two hours till subdued. It acts like a charm in subduing all feverishness. Any person troubled with nervous affection may be sure of sleeping quietly of nights, and of obtaining entire relief by the use of the Extract. Bathe the affected parts and take fifteen drops three times a day. See advertisement.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.—Schrs. Jerojeman from Philadelphia, E. S. Powell from N. York. 23.—Schr. Mary Powell from New York. 24.—Schr. Harrison Price from New York. 25.—Brigs Oceola from New York, Oceola from Boston, Quincy from do; Schr. Alaric from N. York. 26.—Brig Charles Hammond from Boston; Schrs. Thorn from Boston, Mary George from Thomaston, Me., W. H. Hazard from New York, Louisa from do., Lamartine from Bowdonham, Me., Gen. Morgan from St. Martins, Barque Brosa from Boston; Brig Orlanda from Nantucket

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1849.

BEGINNING OF OUR TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.—We this week enter upon the 25th year since we took charge of *the* Observer. A fit occasion is thus presented for the expression of our profound obligations for the generous support which has been extended to this paper for so long a period, and in no year (save one, 1840,) more than during the last. We believe, however, that a more than ordinary proportion of the earnings of the last year are only in *prospective*—on paper;—but this has probably arisen from no unwillingness to pay, but from the pinching necessities of the times, which we all feel in common. We must take the occasion to say, that at no time for years past has punctuality on the part of our debtors been more important to us. We hope this hint will suffice for the many who are in arrears.

We enter upon the New Year with high hopes, politically. A pure old Patriot will soon be at the helm of State; and we feel assured that he will bring into the Administration, in all its departments, honest and capable men, and that he will involve the country in no wasting and unnecessary wars. He may not be able at once to change the financial policy under which the country is now suffering; but that change may be hoped for during his Administration; or a state of prosperity may be restored in defiance of bad laws, by some of those fortuitous circumstances which have so often come to the aid of a young and vigorous and elastic people. We will at least hope for the best, and heartily wish that the Year 1849 may be a happy one to our country, and especially to all the readers of the Observer.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The publication of the official Statement of the condition of this Bank, for the year ending 28th Nov. 1848, is made the occasion for an attack in the Wilmington Gazette, in which it is difficult to decide whether a profound ignorance of the subject, or a reckless indifference to consequences, is the predominating trait. We propose to notice briefly its main allegations.

The Gazette expected to find the circulation of the Bank greatly reduced, but is astonished to find it amount to $1,357,695. This will scarcely be considered an extravagant circulation for a Bank, with a capital of $1,500,000. And it would undoubtedly have been greater now but for the incessant calls for specie by Northern brokers, who are enabled to buy up the Notes in consequence of the scarcity of exchange, (a scarcity produced by our people buying more than they sell) But the circulation *is* considerably reduced. In Nov. 1846, it was $1,334,276—showing a reduction of $36,575

The Gazette says "the entire liabilities of the Bank amount to the enormous sum of $3,147,625, while she has but little over $650,000 in specie to meet these demands." Now of these liabilities, $1,500,000, or nearly one half of the whole, are to the stockholders for the capital stock; and 79,-435 02 is a reserved fund of profits; so that the liabilities to the public are but $1,568,189 98; and to meet these, the Bank has, not merely the $608,-161 72 in gold and silver, but $488,336 92 of U. S. Stocks and Treasury Notes and Foreign Bills of Exchange *which are better than so much specie;* and further, it has of *immediately available* means $207,223 93, in notes of Banks in N. C. and other States, and balances due by those Banks. These sums, amounting to $1,303,722 57, are *immediately available* to meet the liabilities to the public of $1,568,189 98—leaving a balance of only $264,467 41 to be collected out of the debtors to the Bank, to make good all its liabilities except those to the stockholders for the capital they have invested in it. These notes and bills discounted for individuals are almost all perfectly good, renewed every 90 days, and to meet any loss that may occur, (as such losses do sometimes occur,) the contingent fund of profits has been reserved. The Gazette says "it is a well known fact that much of the indebtedness to the Bank is worthless." *How much?* If the fact is well known, perhaps the Gazette can tell? Perhaps the Editor is not aware, that the bad debts are periodically charged to profit and loss, and are then no longer included in the list of debts due.

The Gazette says, that professedly the Bank "has not been discounting any paper of late."—This is undoubtedly a gross error. It is true that the Bank has not discounted as liberally as usual, for the reason, that the notes issued for discounts go in large amounts into the hands of Northern banks and brokers, who return them at once for specie; thus weakening the bank by withdrawing its specie, and compelling it to go to considerable expense in importing more, to keep itself in a condition of undoubted ability to meet its engagements.

We annex the statement, which we published two weeks ago. To a man of the least information, it cannot fail to dissipate any fears which might be created by the article in the Gazette; and the Bank may safely defy the malignity or the stupidity of all others.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR, *On the 28th November* 1848.

LIABILITIES.

Capital,	$1,500,000 00
Circulation,	1,357,625 00
Deposites,	192,334 98
Dividends unpaid,	420 00
Due to Banks,	9,447 90
Contingent Fund and Profit and Loss,	79,135 02
In transitu,	8,078 65
	$3,147,341 55

RESOURCES.

Bills and Notes Discounted,	$1,771,882 80
Bills of Exchange,	239,336 92
U. S. Stock and Treas. Notes,	250,000 00
Due by Banks, [out of the State $53,925 46, in the State $11,-112 47,—total]	65,037 93
CASH, viz:	
Notes of N. C. Banks, $90,190 00	
Do. on Foreign B'ks, 51,995 00	
Specie, 608,161 72	
	750,346 72
Real Estate,	70,737 18
	$3,147,341 55

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

It is worthy of remark, that the Bank had two years ago almost exactly the same amount of specie as now ($338 less,) whilst its other immediately available means were then only $2,511 75 more than now, and its liabilities were $106,348 42 *more* than now. And yet nobody *then* thought the bank was broke. The bills and notes discounted were then $64,062 28 more than now.

To show how hard it is to satisfy those who know but little about banking, we may add, that we learn that another Wilmington paper complains, that the Bank does not loan out to individuals the $250,000 invested in U. S. Stocks and Treasury Notes. But that would have swelled the discounts, (of the present amount of which the Gazette complains,) to more than two millions of dollars, and would have reduced the *immediately available* assets to a little over a million. What is a Bank to do which is charged on the one hand with being too weak, and on the other with keeping itself too strong?

The most amusing thing in this attack upon the Bank is, that whilst the Editor professes to think the Bank insolvent, he thinks "the State can now sell her stock at near par, and it may be best for her to do it." That is, the State had better cheat some ignorant people, if such can be found, by selling to them that which is worthless! Most notable project! Most rare honesty!

MR. BADGER.—The Locofocos are utterly regardless of consistency in their abuse of our distinguished Senator. They falsely accuse him of hostility or indifference to the rights and interests of the South, at the same time that they united, almost to a man, in the support of Mr. Clingman, against whom they have been in the habit of preferring the very same charge. What faith is to be put in men who thus show that they have no sincerity? If the notorious fanatic, Garrison, had been in the State, and had had two friends in the Legislature, who would vote for no one else, we verily believe that some of these same Locofocos would have been willing to vote for him, if they could thereby have hoped to defeat Mr. Badger.

But they charge Mr. Badger, so we hear, with always shaping his politics with a view to acquiring office—with being in favor of Jackson, of Harrison, of Clay, of Taylor, all for the sake of office. If ever there was a man whose whole life gave the lie to such an imputation, that man is Mr. Badger. He never sought office. Office has sought him. It is a source of honest pride to him and to his friends, that he has ever stood aloof from all the scrambles for office and distinction. But the very allegation which we noticed above, is proof of the utter falsity of this second one. If Mr. Badger so shaped his politics as to secure office—if he trimmed his sails to the popular breeze, —how did it happen that, when his re-election for the high office he now holds was impending, he should manifest hostility or indifference to the rights and interests of the very people who had it in their power to hurl him from his place, and to take from him that power which it is said he has abused? The charges disprove each other.—They are both false. And in nine cases out of ten they are preferred by men who are in no degree so attached to the interests of the South, by birth, property, friends, and principle, as Mr. Badger.

THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. BADGER.—The Whig press in other States as well as this, has rejoiced in the re-election of our distinguished Senator.—Among many justly complimentary notices, we copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia North American:—

"The re-election of Mr. Badger to the Senate, considering the factious opposition which he has had to encounter, is a high compliment to his distinguished abilities, and is the subject of general congratulation in the Whig party. Throughout this unpleasant struggle, he has borne himself with a degree of dignity and manliness, which has commanded the respect of freinds and opponents. He took occasion to leave Raleigh at the meeting of the Legislature, so as to relieve himself from all imputation of personal interference; and, since then, he has studiously stood aloof from any participation in the contest.

"This delicate appreciation of his own duty, as well as of the dignified station for which the great body of his party had nominated him, is so much after the style of the ancient order of things, when high offices sought the men, and not the men the offices, that it presents a striking contrast to the humiliating spectacles which are now daily witnessed, and commends itself as an example which may be emulated with honor and advantage. The American Senate is elevated when its mantle falls upon men whose purity, statesmanship, and value as legislators, commend them to the confidence and esteem of the country; it is disgraced when the tricks of party raise the demagogue to a seat of such distinction."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle says,—

"It affords us peculiar pleasure to be able to state that Mr. Badger has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of this State. It would have been something like a stigma on North Carolina had he not been returned to the Senate, when the power of returning him rested with the Whigs. He reflects back on the State in full measure the honor that he derives from holding her commission as Senator."

The Richmond (Va.) Republican says:—

"The Whigs throughout the Union will rejoice at the re-election of Mr. Badger to the U. S. Senate from the State of North Carolina. One of the ablest men of the Senate, honest, patriotic and independent, North Carolina would have done injustice to her own character to have passed over such talents and worth."

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—A gentleman in Rockingham informs us, that these men, now safely confined in Richmond County Jail, had in their possession, when arrested, several hundred dollars of spurious paper, principally of the Bank of Cape Fear.

They refuse to give their names.

The following notes and papers were found on them, and are now in the possession of Walter F. Leak, Esq., viz:—

One note, payable to Samuel Allen, for $100, six months from date, signed by Robt. A. Sanders, (or Robt. N. Sanders,) and dated August 1, 1848.

One note for $50, dated the 5th of October 1847, payable to Henry Allen, signed by J. B. Harris, and witnessed by Stephen Pledger (or Stephen Piedgu)

There was also found a gold piece ($2 50,) enveloped in paper, containing the name of "*Parker Bethea, Marion District, S. C.*"

There is reason to believe that there are more of the gang yet at large, and operating in the same way with counterfeit Notes. We are informed that two men, calling themselves Doctors Stone and Wilson, and pretending to buy negroes, passed off a $10 counterfeit on the Cape Fear Bank a week or two ago, to Mr. J. Harrington, on Upper Little River, in this county. They said they were from Edgefield District, S. C., one a small man, of fair complection and light hair, about 35 years of age; the other tall and slender, dark hair, about 21 years of age. The counterfeit is of the same kind as that described in our paper a week or two ago.

The following, from the able Washington correspondent of the North American, is altogether in the right spirit:—

"There is a growing disposition on the part of members from the Free States to reconsider Mr. Gott's resolution concerning the slave traffic in the District of Columbia, with a view of striking out the preamble, which, without affecting the real question in any shape, is offensive to the South. I sincerely hope this intention will be carried into effect, inasmuch as it will exhibit a spirit of proper forbearance on the part of those who hold the numerical power and tend to reconcile the differences which now unhappily divide the two great sections of the country.

"Is it wise, is it just, to exercise this power aggressively? Is it right to insult the South, to stir up rebellion and to brand their institutions with epithets of infamy? If this work of crimination is carried on, a serious calamity must ensue, for there is a period when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The friends of union in the South, will be *driven* to resistance, if arch demagogues like Giddings are tolerated and permitted to lead Northern opinion. He desires nothing better, and all his plans are devised so as to provoke a concentration of sectional feeling, that a corresponding sentiment may be aroused in the north, and he selected as its champion. It is time, therefore, that the factions on both sides—for they are equally frantic and selfish—should be crushed by the strong arm of their respective sections, and that the true men of the North and South should meet on some common ground, upon which these agitating questions may be settled forever. It requires but resolution and honesty to effect this great purpose, and he who shrinks from the duty is faithless to his country and himself."

Taylor's majority in Kentucky is 17,524, viz: Taylor 67,389, Cass 49,865.

The Legislature of South Carolina adopted resolutions declaring it inexpedient to recharter the Bank of the State, (which is entirely a State Institution.)

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Dec. 30, 1848.

The Proceedings of the Legislature for the week just closed, as is usual on that immediately succeeding the Christmas holidays, have not been of a very interesting character, though the various important reports made by the several Committees, show that *they* have not been idle. The only general public Act which has received its finishing touch in both Houses, is, I believe, that for establishing an Asylum for the Insane, which has passed the Senate without amendment. The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners to supervise the Buildings, &c., viz: Gov. Jno. M. Morehead, of Guilford, Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, of Cumberland, Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Major Chas. L. Hinton, and Dr. J. O. Watson, of Wake County. Three of the Commissioners being from Raleigh, I presume it will be located here.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Steele, of Richmond, in relation to the Territories of the U. S. and Slavery, reported the following substitute on Thursday last, which was read and made the order of the day for Wednesday next, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the States came into the Union as equals; and that the Citizens of each State are entitled to equal rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the Convention, by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrate that the institution of Slavery was maturely considered; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with deep concern and alarm, the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder by certain reckless politicians of the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of Slavery are fraught with mischief—well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the enactment of any law by Congress, which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their Slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising the right of ownership over the same while in said Territories, will be not only an act of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to enact a law prohibiting Slavery in any portion of the Territories of the United States—yet, for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired Territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon, to the Pacific Ocean.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

The above Resolutions were reported by Mr. Dobbin, and will, it is thought, receive very nearly, if not quite, a unanimous vote in their favor.

The friends of the bill for abolishing the County Courts of the State will make a strenuous effort for its passage, but I fear without accomplishing it—for to my mind, it looks as though it would be "a change for the better."

When the contested election from Orange will be decided, "time only will determine;" fresh testimony keeps pouring in, and I believe the end is *not* yet. According to the Compromise made in the organization of the Senate, Mr. Smaw, of Beaufort, (Whig) has been added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is said they will report next week.

Resolutions have been submitted in the House of Commons for adjournment *sine die* on the 15th January. If this be carried out, I fear much will be left undone that should have been enacted. But I have no idea that an adjournment will take place before the 25th or 28th. There is enough of *important* and *essential* business to train-act, to keep them busily and *profitably* employed until the 1st of February

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

Mr. Washington, from the committee appointed to visit the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made a detailed Report, accompanied by a bill amendatory of the act of last Session to provide suitable buildings for said Institution, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Davidson Mining and Smelting company: And Mr. Gilmer, a bill in favor of the Sheriff of the State.

The Senate agreed to a proposition from the House to elect four Trustees of the University on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The engrossed bills to incorporate the Union manufacturing company in Fayetteville; to amend the Rev. Stat. concerning Sheriffs; to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, &c; to amend an act incorporating the town of Monroe in Union county; and to incorporate the town of Salisbury,—passed their first readings.

A message from the House, proposing to set apart to-morrow for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, was laid on the table.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being a bill to lay off a Turnpike road from Salisbury west to the State of Georgia. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Conner, to strike out Salisbury and insert "Charlotte, and thence by Beattie's Ford, the direct route to Morganton."

Mr. Gilmer opposed the amendment as calculated to defeat the wishes of the people of that portion of the State through which the bill proposes the road should pass.

It was supported by Mr. Conner at some length, who was replied to by Messrs. Woodfin, Gilmer, Walker, Thomas of Davidson, Thomas of Haywood, and Shepard, in a very interesting discussion. After which the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its 2d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a resolution in relation to the assistant Engrossing clerks. And on Mr. Mebane's motion, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The following Engrossed bills were received from the Senate and passed their first reading: A bill to extend the time for perfecting the titles of Lands heretofore entered: A bill to incorporate Union manufacturing company.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to allow parties appealing from Justices' Judgments to carry such appeals either to the County or Superior Courts. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution was adopted to send a message to the Senate, proposing to set apart to-morrow for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Also, to establish a Joint Rule by which a Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings should be appointed.

Mr. Sheek introduced a bill to amend the 3d Section of the 73d ch. Rev. Stat. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th Jan'y, was laid on the table.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported unfavorably on the bill to clear out certain Creeks and Swamps in the county of Columbus. And the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the bill authorizing Cornelius Shields to build a Bridge across Bear Creek in the county of Moore; and the bill passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to amend the 73d Ch. Rev. Stat., reported a substitute proposing a material alteration to the Militia Laws of the State, which was adopted; and the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Satterthwaite, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Whitney's plan of a Rail Road, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of 70 to 24.

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, That we approve of the project of Mr. Asa Whitney of New York, for the construction of a Rail Road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean,—it being an individual enterprise.

2. *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each one of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States of this Union.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved to take up and consider the bill to repeal an act to establish the county of Polk. The bill passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Dobbin moved to make the bill to establish a Bank in Fayetteville, the special order of the day for Tuesday next, which was carried; and the House then adjourned.

In the Senate to-day, (Saturday,) the following Bills from the House passed their first readings: The engrossed bill to amend Ch. 94 Rev. Stat.; to authorize the inspection of provisions; to secure the more certain administration of justice; to exempt the Wardens of the Poor and County Trustees from Militia duty; to incorporate Antioch Academy in Robeson.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill supplementary to the act for dividing the county of Stokes, with amendments; which lies over.

Mr Hulsey, from the Joint Select Committee, reported arrangements for inducting into office the Governor elect. Concurred in.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions from the House passed their first reading:—To incorporate the Dublin Guards; to amend the 49th Ch. Rev. Stat.; to incorporate the Gr. Lodge I. O. O. F. of N. C; resolution for the relief of the County Court Clerk of New Hanover; to regulate the taking of depositions to be read in the Courts of other States; to incorporate Union Chapter, No. 17, in Dublin; to regulate the duties of Sheriff; to incorporate Neuse Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., in Gold-borough; to amend an act concerning Weights and Measures; more effectually to suppress the trafficing with slaves.

Mr. Lillington was excused from serving on the committee on Privileges and Elections, and Mr Smith of Hertford was appointed in his place.

Mr Worth presented a bill to incorporate the Clay Mining Company. Referred to Committee on Private Bills.

The bill to amend the 3d Sec. 99th Ch. Rev. Stat., entitled Religious Societies, passed its third reading.

The order of the day, the bill to establish a Lunatic Asylum, was taken up, and after considerable debate, passed its 2d reading. Ayes 30, noes not counted;—after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Senate's proposition to vote for Trustees of the University on Monday next, was agreed to, and Messrs. Dobbin of Cumberland, Steele of Richmond, Mitchell of Wilkes, Clark of Edgecombe, Reid of Rockingham, Sanders of Johnston, Osborne of Mecklenburg, and Hasell of Martin, were put in nomination.

Mr. Barringer moved to make the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville R. R. Co. the order of the day for Tuesday next at 3 o'clock. This motion was debated at some length.

Mr. Fowler, from the Committee to make arrangements for inducting into office the Governor elect, reported a plan of arrangements, which was concurred in.

The bill to establish Watauga county passed its 2d reading.

The bill to erect a new county by the name of Graham was made the order of the day for Wednesday next at 3 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 26th, Messrs. Dodge and Jones, Senators from Iowa, appeared and took their seats. They drew lots for the period of expiration of their terms, when Mr Dodge drew 1849, and Mr. Jones 1853.

Nothing of interest was done, but notices were given of several bills, among them, one granting lands for the construction of Railroads in Iowa and Mississippi, and an Executive Session was held.

In the absence of the Vice President, the Hon. Mr. Atchison of Missouri was appointed President *pro. tem.*

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, the day was devoted to private bills.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES did not sit on Monday or Tuesday of last week.

On Wednesday, the motion to reconsider Mr. Gotts' resolution relative to the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, came up, and Mr. Stewart of Michigan, expressing his utter abhorrence of the institution of slavery, was yet opposed to the movements of the agitators, North and South. He said the matter rested entirely with the people of the District.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the whole on the table. Negatived, 109 to 58.

Mr. Smith of Indiana proposed an amendment, to prevent slaves from being brought into the District and there sold.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the subject was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Sawyer then brought up a statement in the N. Y. Tribune, professing to show what members of Congress had received more mileage than was right. He said he was unjustly charged with taking an excess of over $200, whilst his colleague Mr. Schenck was charged with an excess of only $2.

Much confusion ensued, and amid roars of laughter from all sides of the House, explanations were attempted and made.

Mr. Turner complained for himself, and also in regard to what he conceived to be a slander upon the Speaker, with charging him with taking an excess of $14. He made a distinction between Mr. Greeley, the member of Congress, and Mr. Greeley, the editor of the Tribune; the latter, he thought a base slanderer.

Mr. Green from the Committee on Mileage, said that the Committee believed that Mr. Greeley's object was not to charge fraud upon the members, all or any of them, but merely to show the necessity of changing the law, which he considered defective

Mr. Turner then offered a resolution that the Committee on Mileage be instructed to inquire whether members have received more than they were entitled to; and whether the Tribune article was not an allegation of fraud.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Greeley then obtained leave to explain. His object was to save money to the treasury, by so altering the law that members might not be allowed to charge so much.

Mr. King, of Georgia, observed that he never made any charge, leaving the matter entirely to the Mileage Committee.

Mr. Greeley said that members *never charged;* they shirked the responsibility; but somehow or other sixty-two thousand dollars had been lost annually to the treasury.

Mr. King then said, "so I understand you to charge me with shirking?" I made a positive charge; do you impugn it?

Mr. Greeley replied—I charge no particular member with shirking. I repeat, somehow or other, the money has gone out of the Treasury. (Much sensation)

Mr. Greeley proceeded with his explanation; and when he concluded, Mr. Turner's resolutions were put to vote and passed.

The House then adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Vinton reported several of the Annual Appropriation Bills.

Some time was spent on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for 1848-9.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.—Under this head, the N. C. Argus has some very sensible remarks exposing the folly of which so many Southern papers are guilty, in publishing, gratuitously, the long, windy, and hyperbolical Prospectuses of Northern papers. There is truth in every word of the Argus's remonstrances against this evil. Its effect is, to carry off money to the North, for subscriptions to the often worthless papers printed there, whilst the very papers that publish the Prospectuses languish for that support to which they are entitled, and the Northern Editor would laugh at an application to reciprocate the favor.

We have long set our face against this practice; as well as against another which is far more degrading to the Press, if not so costly. We mean, the habit of puffing Editorially, every establishment in New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or any travelling show, which may send us its advertisement. We scarcely ever receive an advertisement from *abroad*, which is not accompanied with a request for an Editorial notice. Our neighbors and friends, at home, never ask so unreasonable a thing; and yet we would much prefer to do *them* a favor of that kind, rather than the stranger who has no claim upon us, and who gets the worth of his money in the advertisement.

We have heretofore urged these views upon our brethren of the Press, and we again entreat their consideration of them. For ourself, we have, for a long time past, invariably refused all applications for Editorial notices of private matters.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—THE MEETING OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS.—In a postscript to our last paper, we briefly mentioned the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Gott of —— *instructing* the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill to prohibit the Slave trade in the Distrtct of Columbia. It was adopted by 98 Yeas to 87 Nays—the Southern men, and a few from the Free States, voting against it. Its passage produced of course much excitement. And immediately a meeting of Southern members was called, to take place on the same evening in the Senate Chamber. This meeting appears to have been deemed premature; or the auspices under which it was called were perhaps considered unfavorable; or for some other cause, the meeting was not well attended. Out of 118 Senators and Representatives of the Slave States, 62 were present and 54 absent. We think it probable, that the knowledge that Mr. Calhoun and "his tail" were the getters up of the meeting, and would be the conspicuous actors in it, deterred many who are friendly to the Union, and opposed to rash measures, from attending. Certain it is, that Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Westcott, of Florida, and Bagley of Va., (all Calhoun men,) were the prominent men in the meeting. And there is so much reason to suspect the friendliness of this clique to the Union, that we are not surprised that many Southern men, even of those who were present, were not disposed to be guided by their counsels. The New York Express says,—

"Conspicuous among the absent were Messrs. Benton, Mangum, Badger, Bell, Clayton; and as conspicuous among the present were Mr. Calhoun, his colleague Mr. Butler, and the South Carolina delegation generally, the foremost always in any incipent steps for disturbing the tranquility of the Union. But what is more important in regard to those present, a large majority were opposed to all action, opposed to the call of the meeting, and were present to watch and frown down those who, after this fashion, were inclined to make themselves farther notorious by a disturbance of the public peace."

We think it proper that our readers should see what is said of these movements, *pro* and *con*, at the North, and therefore copy the remarks of the Express and of a leading Philadelphia paper, in which, mingled with much that is offensive to the South, there is some good sense and good feeling:—

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

"Mr. Calhoun, though not the first to speak from the South, or South Carolina, (his colleague, Mr. Butler, preceding him) was the most bitter, the most in earnest, for the most direct action, and for taking a stand. His manner was as imperative as his tone, and he looked and spoke defiance to the North. His colleague advocated the result, but in much gentler phrase and manner; both of them, along with the whole South Carolina delegation in the House, seeming ready for the extremest action. Mr. Calhoun spoke twice, once preliminary and once in reply to Mr. Toombs of Ga., who, with equal propriety and good sense, held that this was no time for action, and that the South had no right to act until all constitutional measures had failed; whereas there had not been as yet any infringement of Southern rights,—nothing had been done. But it was enough for Mr Calhoun to know that something had been proposed, and this proposition he was for meeting with resistance. In the course of his remarks, he said most truly that for many years there had been a growing alienation between the Southern and the Northern States,—and he might have added, and no doubt almost every man within hearing would have agreed with him, that he himself had done more than any other man in the Union to produce this alienation.

"Mr. Stephens of Ga. was one of the first in caucus to throw cold water upon the meeting.—He regretted that it had been called, and thought the effect would be prejudicial to the South. He spoke of the States of the North as sister States, and of the people there as brethren. He declared that all action at this time must be premature, and urged a postponement until it should be known what was designed.

"Mr. Woodward of S. C. and Mr. Westcott of Florida (the last Northern born, but like all Northern born, and Southern residents, one of the extremest advocates of slavery) advocated a strong position, prompt action, and an unyielding spirit.

"Mr. Pendleton of Va., representing a District bordering on the District of Columbia, and therefore more interested than most of those present in the practical question of slavery and the slave trade here, spoke in direct opposition to the meeting as premature and uncalled for.

"Mr. Chapman of Md., representing a border district, a slaveholder, and much more interested, also addressed the caucus against the present and hasty action. He was opposed to the whole proceeding, and concurred with those who condemned the getting up of the meeting.

"Mr. Foote of Miss., as you may suppose, was present, and not silent. His colleague, Jefferson Davis, also spoke, and so did Senator Rusk, of Texas, a very amiable and excellent man. Mr. Buckner of Ky. concurred with those who were for mild measures until there was some real cause of offence.

"In a word, there were divided counsels and divided delegations from the same States and neighborhood.

"Mr. Metcalfe of Ky. was in the chair, and Mr. Venable of N. C. acted as Secretary—the first, I am sure, as one of the staunchest friends of the Union, opposed to the call of the meeting.

"More of the proceedings of the meeting I need not add, except that two Resolutions were adopted; the one to meet again on the 15th of January, and the other appointing a committee to prepare a report for consideration in the meantime.

"In the meantime, it is to be hoped there will be no sectional meeting called by the Northern members. This Union is One,—one in its origin, its history, and its destiny; one in its constitutional authority and provisions. While the States have their rights,—and this Mr. Calhoun made the principal theme of his remarks last night—so has the Federal Government its rights, and the leading one is, in the language of the Preamble of the Constitution, to "secure a more perfect Union."

"A Northern caucus would only tend to array section against section, and persons against persons,—and as it takes more than one party to get up a quarrel, let the quarrelsome of the one side exhaust themselves, and spend their fury upon their own dissensions.

"It is impossible not to remember, upon an occasion like the present, that out of just such a meeting as that held last night grew the famous "Atherton Resolutions," refusing to receive, read, or refer any anti-slavery memorial. From these resolutions came the more famous "21st Rule," and the "21st Rule" was just so much seed sown by Southern fanaticism in every free State to build up a powerful Free Soil party. Mr. Calhoun now speaks in the spirit of the same intimidation and denial of right to the North; but, in the teachings of an experience just passed, let him either learn moderation now, or know that he who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. The North will not be intimidated. Nor will the great body of Northern men encroach upon Southern privileges, or allow their own to be trampled under foot."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

"Mr Calhoun reviewed the course of the North, and deprecated the aggression that had been manifested within the last few years, both in regard to the propositions submitted to Congress and its conduct concerning fugitive slaves. He insisted, that unless the compromises of the Constitution were faithfully observed, the Union was not worth preserving, and the South could not in honor maintain its present attitude to the Free States.

"Mr. Bayly, of Va., came prepared with a series of resolutions—he has a faculty of substituting words for actions—upon which he descanted with his usual length. One of these resolves, in effect declared the Union already dissolved, and the others were mere expletives, worthy of the member from Accomac and his unmeaning vocabulary.

"Gentlemen who wear the Calhoun collar were anxious to adopt this programme on the spot, for the purpose of laying a platform wherewith to agitate the South. Consequently, animated speeches were fulminated against the North, and the *regular* phalanx stood in order of battle.

"Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, interposed in a short effort, marked by good sense, discretion and patriotism. He was opposed to any movement until some overt *act* had been committed by the North, and therefore moved the reference of Mr. Bayly's resolutions and the whole subject to a Committee composed of one member from each slave-holding State, to report on the 15th of January. This proposition was sustained by Mr. Toombs, in a speech of much ability, and finally prevailed, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

"This is the beginning—what is to be the end? If Giddings and his associate demigogues are permitted to go on—if the representatives of the enlightened opinion of the Free States will permit themselves to be *led* by such ambitious intriguers, who have not one particle of principle or feeling in the question but that which concerns their own political prospects, then there must be a rupture. It is the duty of the Northern members to meet together and determine to throw off this incubus. Let us who are the *sincere* friends of the abolition of slavery and the slave traffic, select men of honor and integrity to lead us and not trading politicians, whose bread depends upon the agitation which they can excite.

"The slave trade in this city is a disgrace to the district, and ought to be expunged from existence. But there is a proper method of getting rid of the evil without violating the compact, outraging the South, or depriving the people of their legal property without compensation. One mode is presented by the laws of Maryland, which prohibit the introduction of slaves for traffic. Other modes—perhaps more effective—may be resorted to. But it is necessary for the North to crush this crusade which is now led by artful demagogues, and which if tolerated, must end in filling the Halls of Congress with a class of unprincipled agitators, who, like Wilkes, would prostitute the best cause to their own mercenary ends.

"The same class of fanatics exists at the South, and they live on the same bread of excitement. They act together with the political abolitionists, who are harnessed to the car of Giddings, and when it was proposed by Mr. Vinton, the other day, to take the sting out of Mr. Gott's preamble, they sustained the previous question and prevented an amendment, that would have tempered the storm. They too, ought to be silenced by brave Southern men, who love the Union and would preserve it intact."

"I believe the storm will blow over, because the Senate will modify any bill that the House may pass, to render it at least less exceptionable in *terms*, if not in fact."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Committee on the part of the Slaveholding States:

Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Clayton of Delaware, Chapman of Maryland, Bayly of Virginia, Venable of North Carolina, Calhoun of South Carolina, King of Alabama, Foote of Mississippi, Downs of Louisiana, Morehead of Kentucky, Gentry of Tennessee, Atchison of Missouri, Borland of Arkansas, Cabell of Florida, Rusk of Texas.

This Committee has been formed without consultation with all the gentlemen named upon it. Some of them may decline to serve, or may consent with a view of arresting the agitation and soothing the excitement.

The object of Mr. Gott's resolution is stated to be, not to interfere with the rights of the citizens of the District to hold, or sell, or buy slaves, but simply to break up the dens of the negro speculators, of which there are several in the District, where the trade is carried on in a most disgusting way. If this be the meaning of it, the people of the South will scarcely trouble themselves about it, especially as the citizens of the District seem to be quite willing to have it done.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease spreads more rapidly at New Orleans than at New York. From the 19th to the 26th ult., 35 deaths were reported at the Charity Hospital alone. On the 21st, 31 cases, 22 deaths. 22d, 40 deaths. Great alarm existed, and the Legislature could scarcely form a quorum, so many members had left the city. The weather was very warm and unseasonable, and supposed to be favorable to the spread of the disease.

The disease does not spread at the North. No new case in the city of New York, and but few at the Quarantine Ground on Staten Island.

Extract of a letter dated

"NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.

"Everything here is unusually dull, the Cholera has produced a perfect panic. I should judge that at least 25,000 persons have left in the course of the last week—about 100 die in the course of twenty-four hours."

MILEAGE.—Quite an excited scene occurred in Congress last week on this subject, produced by a publication of the *names* of those Members who had received more than their legal dues. It is stated, also, that in 1845, 27 Senators drew $823,-578 40 improperly as mileage, thus: The session of the Senate expired on the night of the 3d March; but an Extra Session was called, to meet on the 4th, and these 27 Senators were paid mileage to and from their respective homes, as if they had actually travelled home and back between the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th! And when the Extra Session adjourned a few days afterwards, they were again paid mileage home! The sums paid were according to distance, from $104 to $2,074 40. We are glad to see that Senators Mangum and Haywood, of this State, were among the 14 who did *not* take this constructive mileage. And in the Tribune's present list of those who have received too much, Mr. Badger is the only member of either House whose name does not appear. He alone is said to have received no more than he was entitled to. But in many cases the Tribune has evidently erred, by computing the distance, not from the Members' actual residence, but from the nearest town or Post Office.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—The subscribers to this useful and popular Institution for the past year numbered 15,475, an increase of 6,809 over those of 1847. The receipts amounted to $85,130, which was expended in purchasing 454 paintings, and 450 bronze medals of distinguished Artists.—The paintings and medals were disposed of by lot, among the subscribers, on the evening of the 22d, and were scattered all over the Union. Only two paintings come to this State, (where the number of subscribers is but small,) viz: "Drawing Lots," to J. R. Blossom, Wilmington, N. C., and "The Cavalier's Return," to J. Foster, Wakefield, N. C. Each Subscriber will receive a large and handsome Engraving of "Queen Mary Signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpaccas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mats; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
2-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848 38-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1839, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

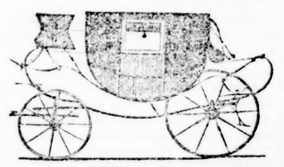
None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

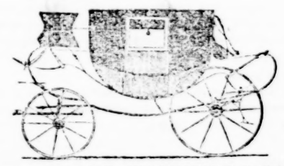
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts.; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Aline, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

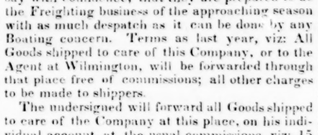
E. J. HALE.

August 16.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

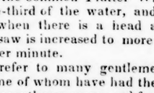
HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848 27-tf



MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 hhds. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 53-ts

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Sciet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances: hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel C. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the emcrvated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail